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Shall Business Go Into Politics?

The address delivered by Mr. FRANK A. VANDERLIP to the New York State bankers' convention at New London is obtaining the countrywide attention it deserves.
What Mr. VANDERLIP had to say was a challenge to the loose thinking that has made business the subject of destructive political attack rather than the object of constructive political effort and has rendered business the victim of a cowardly surrender to aggressions which sought to capitalize for political advantage the unwholesome excesses of an era of unprecedented and tremendous economic and social change. It was equally a declaration of the plain duty of business men to take and insist upon taking their share in the public life of the nation, lacking which politics can never be anything but a menace of economic chaos.

Without a mingling avoidance of the faults and mistakes and other offences of which business has been guilty, and without that singularly useless recriminatory girding at politics to which the business community is inclined, Mr. VANDERLIP went straight to the heart of his thesis, which was that in politics and business alike "what has been and what is happening are sequences that flow naturally from modern inventions," including corporate organization and management as well as mechanical invention. Upon the ground of this contention Mr. VANDERLIP advanced his argument that because the force which counts in a democracy "is the force that can be counted in the ballot boxes" it was vital to the popular welfare that the contemporary demand, for a body of laws controlling business should be informed by the concerted efforts of business interests to obtain intelligent and able representation in Congress, not through an expenditure of money, "but by a great expenditure of time, thought, personal work," to "bring public opinion to a better understanding that legislation must be along correct economic lines or it will bring disaster to all."

In his own way Mr. VANDERLIP has long endeavored to do that which is incumbent upon all American business men to undertake: to explain their business and themselves directly to their fellow men in this huge boiling Commonwealth. The time has gone by for business to seek to influence the economic course of politics through vicarious mouthpieces and the support of political party machines. There is, as Mr. VANDERLIP says, no hope for our modern democracies "if intelligence, experience, success, proved genius for administration, trained executive powers, and these are the qualities business men are supposed to have, are not to rule."

The practical point of Mr. VANDERLIP's remarks consisted in the application of them which he himself made in advising an organization of business interests which would "take a leaf out of the practice of the labor unions."

The United States Chamber of Commerce, already in existence, is a start in the right direction; and since propaganda is the order of the day there is every reason why a monopoly of propaganda should not be allowed to union labor, agriculture and so-called uplifters of all sorts and descriptions. The politics of the last year and a half has shut out the business man, who has been almost afraid to utter himself for fear that his advocacy of a cause would defeat it or his opposition to a movement would carry it to victory; but if it is time for the business man to change his past relations to politics, it is also time to change the present relations of politics to business by a courageous assertion of business needs.

There can be no exclusion of business men from the political councils of the nation unless they themselves consent. There is an essential fairness in the under the American people which unites every surface manifestation of prejudice. In the light of its spirit when evoked the American people of

every occupation cannot fail to see that they are all variously trying politically to solve the same problem, which is to reconcile the inequalities of human fortune with the tested value of the institutions of private property as an incentive to progress and to ameliorate unequal conditions while securing, without sacrifice of freedom, "the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity."

Mr. McAdoo's Publicity.

That the engineers, real estate appraisers and lawyers of the Public Service Commission would have no difficulty in agreeing with the corresponding representatives of the United States on fair terms for the proposed subway easement under the Post Office nobody has doubted. The interests of the city and Federal Governments do not seriously conflict, and with a real desire on the part of all concerned to bring the negotiations to a successful issue no delay was to be expected. But another conference must be held before the bargain is clinched.

This will be between the advertising agents of Secretary McAdoo and the lawyers of the Public Service Commission, and will be concerned with the insistence of the Secretary that his literary productions on the subject of the easement shall be printed in full at the expense of the Commission in all the newspapers of New York as advertising matter. It will be remembered that this distribution of the taxpayers' money to the newspapers is Mr. McAdoo's unbending and firm rooted determination. Without it there can be no easement; if granted the details of adjustment may be taken up for consideration. The Secretary has written "I must insist"; he is adamant.

So far as the beneficiaries of this decision of Secretary McAdoo's are concerned there is a most provoking lack of enthusiasm. The cash prospect does not seem to move the newspapers to joy. None of them has applauded the Secretary's scheme; some of them have given distinct evidence that they regard it as ridiculous. Alas, for gratitude! Chairman McCall of the Commission has not even been reprimanded for intimating that the Secretary's demand for publicity will be ignored.

When Schoolmates Get Together.

There is a spurious sort of modesty which is deserving of little or no commendation. It is the sort in virtue of which a man pretends to put aside the worthy doings of his life and revert to some primitive state of insignificance. He refuses to be the man whose name gets into the newspapers occasionally and poses as plain JOHN DOE, unknown to type and the trumpet of publicity. It is all affectation. Nobody can abdicate his own record and become for a day the man he isn't. What is more, nobody else would regard or esteem him for such autopollination.

When we met JOHN DOE evolved from the bright ambitious boy who sat beside us in school into the shining light of science or the meteor of politics, we warm to him for the combination of what he was and is. The flower of his youth and the fruit of his maturity make up a composite object for our affection and trusting admiration. Why should we be deprived of any of the ripened satisfaction which we feel in the realization of the expectations we built about his early promise?

Even when we meet poor old RICHARD DOE, who has not quite made good, our heart goes out to him for what he is as well as what he was. Dear old chap, we always knew he wasn't built for success. His careworn brow and subdued tone are just as natural as the alert and sparkling confidence of our more brilliant comrade. We hold him in our gentlest regard alike for what he is and was and also for the simplicity and sincerity with which he endures his obscurity and failure. What would we think of him if he made a simulation of success? Pity not unmingled with scorn would kill the pleasure of the reunion.

Why should we have another law for JOHN DOE? In fact, the attempt to shed with elaboration the honors that honestly belong to a man is the expression of an intolerable conceit. It is the outgrowth of a self-consciousness. It is an assumption of superiority in which modesty has no part. The real man divests himself of artificial glory by not thinking of it. He puts himself on the same plane with his associates by thinking only of them. He creates an atmosphere of ease by being just himself, simply and straightforwardly according to his natural bent.

Let him be sincere and natural and his blushing honors, so far from being a barrier estranging him from the rest of mankind, will be a motive of sympathy and good feeling. His friends will rejoice in that he has won honor, and he will feel new honor in that he has given them joy.

The Water Cure.

It would be gratifying to note that THE SUN's suggestion to administer the water cure to agitators had at last been adopted. When the first window smashing occurred in London we suggested that a repetition of the incident should be managed by the fire department instead of the police. If this course had been adopted whenever screaming militants were put in jail their ardor would have been damped sufficiently to render the wild women more docile. Spanking was suggested by a correspondent. When insanity was regarded as cussedness in the olden time the douche was applied as a punitive agent. That this procedure when administered with a large hose under strong pressure would be quite as effective as spanking and not nearly so unesthetic does not admit of doubt. It would prove a sure deterrent.

Militancy is a mild, perhaps more euphonious term for cussedness. Since these women are not treated like rational beings, but are held practically

irresponsible for their acts, there is absolutely no reason why the douche, which is popular as a remedial agent though out of vogue as a punitive instrument in certain forms of mental aberration, would not answer a good purpose for the calming of excitement and toning up the depreciated nervous system of the militant maniacs, or other agitators in contempt of law.

The warning gratuitously offered to the English authorities when the first manifestations of Pankhurst's disease appeared, that the cold douche, and if this were not effective, the other more stringent measures, would alone prevent the development of more flagrant manifestations of this new disease, has not been heeded. The result has been disastrous. Why are these vicious creatures permitted to inveigle the authorities into a pusillanimous backing down from a management that is not administered for revenge or punishment, but for the purpose of repression and as a deterrent? Forced feeding is cruel. Since euthanasia would seem the most ardently wished for fate of these agitators and wild women, there appears to be no justification for thwarting them by releasing them to slash more valuable paintings, burn more fine houses, and desecrate the houses of God with their ranting. The pusillanimity of the English prison authorities is quite beyond comprehension. No American sheriff will permit himself to be bulldozed or cajoled by a hunger striker.

The fire of prospective martyrdom would quickly die within a well soaked shivering lawbreaker on the street or in jail. Hope lies in the water cure.

An Impossible Divorce.

We have waited a day before entering our grief over the resolve of Colonel JIM HAM LEWIS to cut off and divorce the first member of his alliance of names. Time cannot mitigate the regret and sorrow for this great historical crime, this insult to a public monument. For unknown ages JIM HAM, one and indivisible, has flamed with all his streamers over a happy land.

Born at a late age in forty-eight States; devoted through a blameless life to the worship of the beautiful, with which he is one; inventor of a style and syntax known wherever there is a university or a scholar as the Jim-Ham period; by what vulgarly urged, by what gaudily stung, by what fury possessed, does JIM HAM LEWIS throw away his glory and seek to begin life as "HAM," otherwise HAMILTON, LEWIS?

JIM HAM is a Jeffersonian, not a Hamiltonian. He shall not pluck out one of his eyes, excise one of his ears, slaughter one of the great twin brethren of his appellations. LEWIS is nothing. HAM is less than nothing. JIM HAM is all. So long as the Pink Aurora Borealis bathes the earth and the welkin with immortal blushes; so long as JIM HAM remains the despair of every sculptor and the idol of every tailor; so long as Illinois stays in the Union, so long will JIM be forbidden to secede from HAM; so long will they grow together, two lovely berries moulded on one stem.

The Passing of Roxey.

In this selfish and busy world where honest work is valued because it is like the diver's pearl, Roxey had many friends and is now to have mourners and a memorial, for he is dead. His picture appears in the papers, a dog of merit, reflective, mild mannered, trustful and loyal, a dog wholesome to look at and good to have round, a friend to everybody who was human and normal—dogs can tell the difference. Roxey was probably the only dog in the States that had a railroad pass and carried it in his collar. As Caesar was the King's dog, so Roxey was the Long Island Railroad's dog.

Roxey had the run of the baggage cars and stations for almost fifteen years, until infirm old age banished him to a veterinary hospital at Jamaica, where his bank account, made up by commuters growing old with him, supported Roxey in dignity if not in ease. His fights, for he was a terrier, his feuds with cats, his loves, his scrapes, his adventures, his intimacies with those bipeds who were one with him in sympathy and spirit, are now of the lengthening past and in time will be forgotten, but Roxey himself will be perpetuated in granite raised above his casketed body where he lies buried in ground owned by the railroad at Merrick. He had a kind of funeral there yesterday, such as a good dog is entitled to, in the presence of two foremen of the electrical department and a number of commuters who let a train or two go by while they paid the last tribute of respect to their four footed friend of pleasant memories and many happy moments.

All this no doubt will shock people who like dogs of course but "like them in their place," a phrase that means, as CHARLES MACOMB FLANDRAU says in one of his essays, that "they are innately loathe dogs." Roxey's place, however, was in the hearts of so many Long Islanders travelling between Jamaica and the East River that the dog batters, those singular and unfortunate cases of congenital limitation or arrested development, are more to be pitied than usual.

Roxey played a part in the world not to be despised. He had his uses to his own people and he touched the springs of good nature in others. He was no backbiter, false friend or cynic. Incapable of dissimulation, he was yet all things to all men, treating everybody he knew with the same cordiality and dog fellowship, like the true democrat a dog is. No one met Roxey with his open countenance and cheerful bark and playful antics, to be made to feel his shortcomings and suffer for the defects that he couldn't help. In every presence, canine though it was, such a body felt himself to be a man in good standing and a brother. Roxey made no social or moral distinctions or in-

vidious comparisons, and that was one of the secrets of his popularity. That is to say he was a dog, but among dogs one of the best, which is saying a great deal. There lives not a human who can despise Roxey as he was in his prime, and there are humans that would be the better for borrowing the traits of him that will keep his memory green and bring old friends to his shrine.

When a public speaker begins his remarks by saying, "I yield to no man in my admiration of the President of the United States," the cyclone cellar is the place for the Hon. WOODROW WILSON.

A truce has been agreed upon verbally between Yale and Harvard managers to have no more wars on each other's camp. Yale stole the Harvard goat and Harvard captured the Yale freshman's banner, so honors were even.—New London despatch.

The abduction of the Harvard goat is the most ominous thing that has happened in New London since the summer of 1907.

Things must be going badly again with the Federals in Mexico when General BLANQUET issues a bulletin of victory every afternoon.

I make no retractions of previous statements; they are not personal, but scientific. I still believe he (Colonel Roosevelt) explored the headwaters of the Matanzas, and also that he couldn't map it in six weeks. It took me eighteen days to map 1,000 miles.—Dr. HAMILTON RICE.

Nor does the Colonel make any retractions. He will shortly meet HAMILTON RICE and SAVAGE LANDOR in the same ring in London, no breaking in the clinches.

It is now known why the Hon. HENRY FOUNTAIN ASHURST of Arizona is indispensable on the floor of the Senate. Madly as Mr. VANDAMAN of Mississippi and Mr. WEST of Georgia were struggling toward each other with annihilation in their hearts, Mr. ASHURST intervened with the words elected by his occupations of lumberjack, hog carrier and cowboy in territorial days and kept the peace intact. Long may the muscular ASHURST serve the Senate as referee in the gesture fights of its distinguished members!

The times were ominous, he (ex-Governor SULLIVAN) said, but he hoped the result would be accomplished without bloodshed and with the ballot.—Recherches desepite.

No one needs to be told that it is "the same old BILL."

Thursday in Washington was a "dog day," which perhaps explains why the Senators were at each other's throats in the debate on the Panama tolls exemption bill.

The Boar Hunt Club of Periphrasis has sent Colonel Roosevelt a warm invitation to participate in a boar hunt.—Paris despatch.

How interesting! The Colonel will find himself not so very far from Tarascon.

The coroner said: "From the moment this girl took up with military she seems to have been absolutely degraded, and from then her whole history was one of drink, drugs, immorality, and finally death by her own hand."

One of the direct effects of militancy is to confirm many in the opinion long held and to bring many others over to the belief that the grant of votes to women would have disastrous effects on the sex at large, undermining its moral standards and producing an excitement destructive of happiness in each existing generation and tending to degeneracy in the next. This view may not be just, but it certainly gains definite confirmation from the demand for more number of women. It must be remembered that not merely the active militants are affected, but also the very large body of sympathizers who, according to Home Secretary McKenna, exist in the British Islands. These share lamely in the morbid excitement and moral deterioration of the ardent and hatchetwheeler.

The number of automobiles in Wisconsin has passed the 50,000 mark, which at an average of \$1,200 each, according to figures furnished by bankers, makes the total cost of these machines about \$60,000,000. About three-fourths of this sum is furnished by the bankers in some form or other.—Secretary BARTLETT of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association.

This from an authoritative source recalls a statement made by a resident of Oakland, Cal., that 70 per cent. of the owners of automobiles in that city paid for their machines by borrowing money in one form or another.

The small nucleus of our air service for the navy has met the requirements of actual service when called upon.—Secretary DANIELS.

Neither the French, the Germans nor the British could have done better reconnaissance work than the naval aviators have placed to their credit at Vera Cruz under trying service conditions. Our airmen are few in number, but they have been admirably trained at Annapolis and Guantanamo.

A New Jersey town thinks nothing of keeping a woman accused of no crime in jail for many weeks because she is wanted as a witness in the trial of a man who murdered her husband; but it feels it is being imposed upon badly when it is asked to support the woman's children. Perhaps they will punish the woman for failing to care for the children when they let her out of jail, seeing that the murdered husband is beyond reach of Jersey justice.

The prospects are good for a peaceful settlement of the Mexican trouble. It is in the Constitutionalists to show that they can succeed where HUERTA failed.—Envoy LIND.

Is not the Hon. JOHN LIND disclosing a State secret?

The Best Short Story.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Mark Twain's "Jim Baker and the Blue Jays" is the best short story for me. It is a sure cure for most anything. J. H. K. Port Jervis, June 12.

Romance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Some say romance is but a dream. That leads us mile on mile; And yet to-day I said it gleam. So near me in a smile That I felt all the thrill and power Of knightship for a golden hour.

Some say romance has left our sight For fairer realm than this; And yet upon this sacred night I found it in a kiss. And have built through wind and rain My lofty palace in Spain. GLEN WARD LEBRACH. CHICAGO, Canal Zone, May 31.

MORE ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION?

Shall the Psychological Mechanization of the Country Be Continued Now?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Business made the United States. The business men of this country, working under the conditions created by the Constitution, built the kind of nation our fathers intended it to be when they framed the Constitution, a nation surpassing in wealth, power, liberty and opportunity. True, they are sadly unprogressive and have not learned, what is an axiom to the uplift mongers, that our fathers knew nothing and the Constitution is a back number.

The great banking, railroad and industrial corporations played by far the most important part in giving this country the unparalleled prosperity it enjoyed before the advent of the trust busters. This was because it required great aggregations of capital to get foreign trade, for the reason that they had to compete with enormous Government aided combinations of European capital. They overcame this foreign competition and gained world markets that employ millions of our people, the loss of whose employment would cause chaos in the labor market and the business world.

It requires the best efforts of our large corporations to hold our foreign markets, and since they are being attacked at home as well as abroad, and are being stabbed in the back by those who have not the intelligence to see what they have done for America and its people, they are beginning to lose ground. Though they are assured by the Government that the consequent business depression is merely psychological, they believe the tape, which tells another story.

We are doing to the United States in our own way what the Mexicans are doing to Mexico in their way. Our great corporations are being regulated by Government, States, counties, cities, and practically by individual agitators, often working at cross purposes and changing their minds frequently. This continuous and often hostile or ignorant meddling is enormously expensive.

The support of a horde of superfluous office holders is in itself a considerable handicap. Numerous investigations, usually useless but always costly, have been made. Physical valuation of railroads alone will cost the taxpayers \$12,000,000 and will be valueless, the best experts say.

The expense of these political activities to corporations is very large and must be added to the prices they ask for their services and products. The one important, certain, inevitable result of this political folly is that the consumer pays all its enormous expenses, direct and indirect.

If, as is credibly reported, 3,000,000 Americans are now out of work, it means that the many millions of wealth they should create every day are being lost. The activities that caused this are being continued with increased ardor, but the unemployed are inferior psychologists and cannot appreciate the policy that feeds their souls by starving their bodies.

An election which promises to be anything but psychological is impending. Signs of its remedial character are apparent everywhere. E. W. PAUL. WASHINGTON, June 12.

England Announced.

LONDON, June 11.—To-night militant suffragettes blew up both Houses of Parliament, killing seventy-seven out of 341 members of the House of Commons. Simultaneous explosions killed Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith, Mr. McKenna, the King and the Queen. At the moment of bombing, the British Museum, the National Gallery, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, ten colleges of Oxford University and the Epsom race track are in flames.

In view of these demonstrations public sentiment is becoming strongly anti the militant movement. It is rumored that if these annoyances continue the Government will sooner or later be compelled to resort to severe methods of suppression.

The Party of Social Lachrymology.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The picture of George W. Perkins weeping and sobbing while listening to the rehearsal of a pathetic speech by the Boy Orator from Indiana has shaken me to the very fibre of my being. But I am not surprised. From its inception the Progressive party has been strong on tears, sobs and such like stock in trade of more reformers.

If the members of this party wept in the days when we were comparatively strong, what may we expect now, when it is on the verge of collapse? Tears and sobs seem hardly sufficient. No doubt Roosevelt, Beveridge, Perkins, will be crying bitterly in the face of the last act of the Progressive drama sufficiently pathetic to coax a secret tear or two from the eyes of even that case hardened standpatter who has the honor to subscribe himself A REPUBLICAN. NEWARK, N. J., June 12.

Fire and Water.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As a believer that THE SUN is one of those few newspapers in the country that aim to give to intelligent people correct information in the most cultivated English, I was surprised to have read the review of "The Passing Show of 1914" the following statement:

So there were sensations for "The Passing Show of 1914" gathered from two of the elements, fire and water.

Does the reviewer write about a passing show of 400 B. C. or 1914? Does he believe with the ancients that fire and water are elements or is he familiar with modern physics and chemistry? The reviewer is probably right. Fire is an evolution of heat and light by combustion, and water is a compound of two gases, hydrogen and oxygen? HERMAN L. GETTINGER. NEW YORK, June 12.

Phrase Colmers and Coin Raisers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: When will the Government "phrase colmers" (psychological depression and mental mourning) be replaced by one of "coin raisers"? Can phrase colming bring the full dollar bill? Coin raising can. NEW YORK, June 11.

She Objects.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I hope suffrage won't be thrust upon us just now. I positively would not vote the Republican ticket with Roosevelt, and yet I don't want to back down and support a Democrat. Must we start a party of our own or stay at home? FORT PLAIN, June 12. AN ANTI.

THE HIGHER PSYCHOLOGY.

Political Economy Spiritualized and Chautauquized.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: My authoritative exposition of the true nature of economic relations is that they are not of the mind but of the soul, not psychological, as the President in his still imperfect way seeks to express it, but spiritual. The soul is the basis of economics, but only the laws of righteousness.

The present depression said to prevail the ungenerous East is due solely to the moral perversion and spiritual blindness of those who stubbornly turn their faces from the light of progressive inspiration which I have set before them and remain sunk in their iniquitous ways of entertaining thought for their own selfish material and commercial welfare of the morrow.

I avail myself of this opportunity to announce that the time seems not far distant when the President will become second only to myself in the true comprehension and inspired utterance of those transcendent ideals which have taken the name of Chautauquism, and that glorious day shall dawn in the pure effulgence of the new era of human enlightenment and progress, when the titular leader of this great nation (or another authority) shall be recognized as a proponent of perfect understanding of the fundamental truth that all the affairs in his keeping are purely matters of enlightening moral sentiment and uplifting spiritual aspiration, then and not until then will mankind enter upon the secure enjoyment of the blessings of that millennium of sublime justice and ineffable peace of which I have so exhaustively in my forthcoming Chautauqua discourse of the approaching season.

WILLIAM J. JONES B-Y-N. WASHINGTON, June 12.

Mr. Bryan on the Senate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Our good Mr. Bryan is leaving patience with the Senate. To his mind there is a suggestion of plutocracy that august body, and how Mr. Bryan does hate plutocracy! He says the Senate is delaying or standing in the way of "much needed legislation," or at least legislation that Mr. Bryan thinks is "much needed."

Does our Secretary of State really believe that his judgment of the legislation needed is superior to the judgment of ninety-six Senators, any one of whom is probably his equal and many of whom are superior to him in ability? Let us thank God that there is still left to us a body capable of curbing the wild schemes of the House of Representatives, which are sure to shake in their boots every time Mr. Gompers lifts his little finger.

But for the Senate this republic of ours would be in a heading race to destruction, and there are only a few who would abolish that important balance wheel to our legislative machinery. NEW YORK, June 11. M. T. R.

THE TAX BURDEN.

Reveals Vision of an Advocate of the Henry George Theory.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: More than the usual number of complaints are heard about the weight of taxation that now rests upon the shoulders of the people. Release from this burden, and it is coming through a certain channel. Few realize the wonderful growth of the sentiment in this city and this State in favor of the single tax. It is already being put into effect in many of our cities, and it is only a matter of time before it will be in force in all of them.

This increase naturally will fall most heavily upon unimproved real estate. It is almost certain that there will be a radical change within the next eighteen months in our real estate taxation laws. Another thing which the next Legislature will be asked to do and which our other authorities will be urged to do is to have a fair understanding of the single tax theories taught in our public schools. H. B. SIMPSON. NEW YORK, June 12.

PRIESTS OF DONEGAL.

An Old Resident of That County Questions a Novelist's Statements.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have just finished reading the story of the review of Patrick Magill's "The Children of the Dead End" in THE SUN of May 24. The shock occasioned by the first reading prevented me from writing to you at once.

Mr. Magill claims to be 24 years of age and a native of Donegal. I am 61, lived forty years in Donegal, and am thoroughly familiar with conditions in that part of Ireland. I am only a layman, working man, but I am able to speak with as much authority upon conditions in the northwestern part of Ireland as you or Mr. Magill.

Perhaps young Mr. Magill (Magill, by the way, does not sound like a Donegal name) or his American publishers will be kind enough to tell us in what part of Donegal he is a native of Donegal. Will you Mr. Magill give us the name of the priest who cursed a parishioner for being late in paying the tax? During forty years spent in Donegal I never heard of such actions upon the part of the clergy.

THE SUN shines for all. May I ask two questions? Was young Mr. Magill ever in Donegal, and is it true that St. Patrick drove all the snakes out of Ireland? JAMES McLAUGHLIN. BROOKLYN, June 11.

Why Ernesto Nathan Was Appointed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The numerous protests regarding the selection of Ernesto Nathan as Italy's delegate to the Panama-Pacific exposition are natural in a country where class legislation is always rampant.

BIG STORES ACTIVE IN CIVIC WELFARE

Manager of Altman's Tells Industrial Commission of Public Work.

COMFORTS FOR EMPLOYEES

Lord & Taylor's Equipment for Their Health and Happiness.

The United States Commission on Industrial Relations concluded its hearings in the City Hall yesterday. Preston J. Lynn, manager of the Wanamaker store, sent a letter to the commission saying he had been misquoted in the reports of his testimony, in which he was made to say that the average weekly wage for saleswomen in Wanamaker's was \$9. A statement from the counting room of the store shows the average wage for saleswomen to be \$12 and for all women employees \$10 a week.

Leslie G. Graft, assistant manager of B. Altman & Co. was questioned regarding the information bureau maintained by the Retail Dry Goods Men's Association to keep records of employees. He said it worked no injustice, that it could not easily be remedied. "The system is of great benefit to the police," he said. "When a crook arrives in New York about the first thing he does is to apply for a job in a department store. We meet such conditions effectively."

Questioned by William O. Thompson, counsel to the commission, Mr. Graft said he had been secretary of the Retail Dry Goods Men's Association for eight years. In detailing the public improvements which the association has fought for Mr. Graft mentioned the extension of the subway systems, the development of transit stations, the laying of the network of high pressure water pipes for fighting fire in the business district and the establishment of the parcel post.

Mr. Graft said the association organized to promote the interests of the department store and the public as well. Mr. Graft said, "One object of the association, he said, was to prevent the spread of drivers' strikes. He said the association had been threatened a strike recently by getting the store proprietors to agree to a standard wage scale for drivers."

Perry S. Stans of R. H. Macy & Co. said that the store employs 4,241 persons. There are 319 salesmen and 1,055 saleswomen. Of the saleswomen 578 receive over \$9 a week; 367 less than \$9 and 49 less than \$8.

The witness said he favored compulsory insurance in department stores, but within limits.

"Any one can come to me with a complaint," Strauss said. "Three or four do every week."

In reply to a question by Commissioner Garretson Mr. Strauss said that when he left college he was a strong believer in the theory of the social Darwinists. He was, theoretically, a strong believer in the theory of the social Darwinists. He was, theoretically, a strong believer in the theory of the social Darwinists.

W. H. Tucker, of the firm of Lord & Taylor, told of the comforts provided for the employees of the store. Among these are a gymnasium, an eye and ear infirmary and a hospital. The 54-hour law is rigidly observed, he said, and eye and ear physicians are constantly on hand to attend to any of the 2,800 employees who may need attention. There is a dining system. Overtime is paid to porters and packers at 46 cents an hour. Other employees who work overtime on certain supply money are paid extra time on other days. The food given to the employees is examined by experts.

James L. Gernon, director of mercantile inspection in the State Department, of Lord & Taylor said his office had found employers willing to observe the 54-hour law when they knew of its existence, but that some did not know of it until some time after it went into effect in April. Mr. Gernon said that the State Department of the New York Consumers' League, said she had found ten violations of this law, principally in small stores.

The commission will begin hearings in the City Hall on Monday. Among the witnesses will be representatives of several firms of employers in the textile industry; J. W. Devoe, chairman of the Mayor's arbitration committee in